The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Number 490. WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1795. Volume XI

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794. ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS sundry Persons at this Presidency have neglected to comply with the orders of the Governor in Council dated 12th ultimo, Notice is hereby given, that such as do not on or before Friday next the 27th instant, avail themselves of the Indulgence of the Court of Directors, by signing covenants admitting their residence in India, will conformably to the Orders of the Honble Court be required to depart to England.

By Order of the Right Honble the President in Council.

J. WEBBE, *Deputy Secretary.*
Fort St. George 21st Feby. 1795.

ASSESSMENT.

PURSUANT to an Order of Court, made and Published at the last Quarter Sessions for the Town of Madraspatnam held 15th January, 1795, for an Assessment of five per Cent on the Annual Value of all Lands and Tenements situated in the above Town, being for the purpose of Repairing, Cleansing and Watching the Streets thereof, agreable to act of Parliament.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the [illegible] the said Assessment will commence on Monday the 2d of March next, and so continue for the space of Eight days, ending the 10th day of the same Month—All Persons not paying the said assessment, within the above period, will Subject themselves to such process as is contained in the order of Court.

JOHN STEWART SMITH,
WILLIAM COCKELL,
Madras, February 16th, 1795. Collectors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 25th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon will be Sold by Public Outcry, at the Sea Gate Hall, about three Hundred Garce of old Bengal Rice, belonging to the Honorable Company.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent of the Purchase Money as a deposit, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Rice, and if the Rice sold is not taken away from the Honorable Company's Stores within thirty days, after the day of the Sale,—the deposit Money to be forfeited and the Rice resold by Public Sale, and the loss if any to be made good by the first Purchaser.

The Rice will be sold in sm[illegible] Lots, and will be delivered by Measurement—Samples of the abovementioned Rice to be seen at the Store-Keeper's O[illegible] Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL,
Garrison Storekeeper.
Fort St. George: 16th February, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made, before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects, of Catha Temmapah Naick, Deceased, to be granted to Catha Vencatasawmy Naick, as Son and Heir, to the said Deceased.

J. WILKINSON,
Proctor.
Town H[illegible] 10th February, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made, before the King's Ordinary, in the Hon'ble the Mayor's Court at Madraspatanam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects, of Haredutt Nuthooladul, deceased, to be granted to Ramanaud Butt, as Son and Heir, to the said deceased.

J. WILKINSON, Proctor.
Town Hall, 3d Feby. 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Hon'ble the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam for Letters of administration to the Estate and Effects of Antonio Fiereira Deceased to be granted to Thomas De Mello as a Bond Creditor to the said Decesed,

J. WILKINSON,
Proctor,
Town Hall 24th Febrnary 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Hon'ble the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam for Letters of administration to the Estate and Effects of Pooveroondavally Nullanah Moddaly deceased to be granted to Ponnammall and Vencatachella Moddaly the former as Widow and Relect of the said and the latter as Sin in Law and Heir to the said Deceased.

G. CHALMER Proctor,
Fort St. George 24th February 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the Kings Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of Pooverundavally Nellanah Moodelliar Commonly called Palliemcotta Nellanah Moodelliar deceased, to be granted to Mayla Vencatasha Moodelliar as a Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

J. WHITE.
Proctor.
Fort St. George 24th February 1795.

Life Insurance.

INSURANCE UPON LIVES, though perhaps not so extensively beneficial to Society, as that upon Property, befriends it, however, in no small Degree. It offers to the young TRADER, and to the MARINER, an eligible Security, on which to raise a Capital; to the MILITARY MAN, the means of purchasing Promotion, to all, whose Prospects are better than their Circumstances an un-objectionable Mode of supplying their Wants.—It secures to the Creditor a Doubtful Debt, if it depends, as is generally the Case, on the life of the Debtor: to the WIDOW, or ORPHAN FAMILY; that support of which the Death of the Husband or Father would otherwise have bereft them; gives Permanency and Security to all Concerns, that depend on the Duration of Life. Its Advantages are so well understood in London, that it there generally forms a part of all SCHEMES OF INSURANCE, offices who insure, or Individuals who underwrite, do so on Lives as well as on Property. - And though it has been less attended to in India, its good Effects, if it were introduced on a solid Foundation and a liberal Plan, would not be less than in Europe. In some Respects, indeed, they would be greater; numbers in this Country are destitute of that Assistance, which at Home they might derive from their Relations; their early Friends, or those with whom they had established a Credit, by a series of [illegible] Dealings. Such Supplies also [illegible] Necessary here, where the Lines of [illegible] Industry are less numerous, and where so[illegible] Capital is essential to almost every Pursuit. [Im]pressed with these Considerations, the [EX]CHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, [h]ave resolved to extend their Plan to the INSURANCE OF LIVES; but with a distinct Capital, and under a separate Management: and they submit to the Public the following short Ac[count of their Sche]ME.

[Th]ey propose to insure the Lives of all healthy Europeans from the Age of 10 Years to 60, at the same Premium which is charged by the LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES, for Insuring Lives, re[sid]ent in India; *i. e.* 5 per Cent. more than for those resident in Europe.

NATIVE LIVES, may also be occasionally insured, by the unanimous Vote of the Committee.

SEAFARING MEN, 25 per Cent. additional, to be computed upon the common Premium

MILITARY MEN, 20 per Cent. ditto, ditto,

PERSONS not having had the SMALL POX, 10 per Cent ditto, ditto.

Persons not coming under any of the abovementiond Descriptions of hazardous Lives; but who may be obliged or desirous to go to Sea, are to pay for the Duration of their Voyage, the same Premium as Seafaring Men.

Persons entering into the Army, or taking the Field along with it, are in like Manner to pay the Premium of Military Men.

The COMMITTE to have a Discretionary Power of settling the Premium, in all Cases attended with peculiar Circumstances; and especially in insuring the LIVES of NATIVES.

REGULATIONS.

Previous to Insurance a Declaration is to be signed by the Person insuring his own or any other Life, attesting in the First mentioned Instance the Person's Age, State of Health, and Profession:—in the latter Instance the Interest of the insured. The INSURANCE being grounded on this Declaration, will be Void on Discovery of any Mistatement therein.

INSURANCES on the Life of the insured, are Void if he die, by Suicide or Duel. Not so, when the Insurance is on the Life of another. Reference must be given to some medical Man for Enquiry, as to the actual State of the Life to be insured. The Person whose Life is to be insured, must also appear on Payment of the first Premium, in dafault whereof, an additional, Premium will be required for that Time only, as follows:—viz.

If the Insurance be for One Year, ½ per Cent.
Do. do. for Three Years, ⅔ per Cent.
on the Sum insured.

BROWN and ASHTON.

HAVE just received, *Some excellent*, Rounds and Briskets of Beef, in fine order, cured at Chinsurah.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, finding that their LOTTERY SCHEME for the two last Years was generally approved, have determined to continue the same SCHEME for the present Year—Their NEW TICKETS will be ready for Sale at their Office, in the Exchange, on the First of March next, and the Drawing will commence on the First of July next.

Madras: February 20th 1795. P. M CASSIN,
Sec to the Committee.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY. FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10000
2	Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto, . .	500	4000
18	Ditto, . .	250	4500
40	Ditto, . .	100	4000
80	Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950	Ditto, . .	20	59000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

THE PROPRIETORS of the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, beg leave to return thanks to their Friends, and the Public for their kind support, and have the pleasure to assure them that they have now between 8 and 900 Volumns which, will in the Course of next Month be added.

It is also the Intention of the PROPRIETORS to Print a new and Correct Catalogue, arranged, Regularly, begining every book under its respective head. Containing all the Books in the present Catalogue together with the Additional ones.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be lent 40,000 or 50,000 Pagodas, on Security of Company's Paper, for Six Months at a moderate Interest. Apply to Messrs Daly and Cockburn,

Madras 24th February 1795.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ORIENTAL STAR, requests that such Gentlemen as mat be inclined to favour that Paper with their Subscription, will be pleased to signify the same, by a Line, addressed to Mr. A. B BONE, North Street, Fort St. George.

Calcutta: February -, 1795.

THE Proprietors of the Hircarrah, request that such Gentlemen as may be inclined to favor that Paper with their Subscription, will be pleased to signify the same, by a Line, addressed to Mr. A. B. Bone, North Street Fort St. George.

Calcutta: February 7, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. P. Lamoury begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of the Settlement, that as Mr. Taploch, is going to Bengal, he intends to carry on his Business in Repairing all kinds of Musical Instruments, in the same House with the greatest punctuality, and he hopes that the Ladies and Gentlemen will Honor him with their Commands and Support as that shewn to Mr. Taploch.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, a pair of Carriage large white Horses, Enquire at Messrs. Brown and Ashtons.

For Sale on Commission,
BY BROWN AND ASHTON,
A PAIR OF

REMARKABLE fine Gray Horses to match, not Broke in, Price 550 Pags. they may be seen at Brown and Ashton's any day between 1 and 2 o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Snow Mercury, a new Vessel, now lying in Madras Roads, burthen about 3000 Bags—A List of her Stores may be seen, and the Terms of Sale known on application to Messrs. Daly and Cockburn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
At the Madras Exchange,
This day Wednesday, the 25th of February,
Precisely at 12 O'clock,

The Good Brig
ELIZA,
With all her Stores,
SHE IS WELL FOUND, AND COPPERED,
And a Prime Sailer.
Conditions as usual.
A LIST OF STORES
To be seen on application,
TO R. HENDERSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Saturday the 28th of February,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
The undermentioned Articles,
Belonging to a Family,
Returning to Europe,

TWO Mahogany Cases, each containing one dozen of Table and one dozen Desert white Ivory—Handled Knives and Forks—and Six Spoons—Plate consisting of—Six Table Spoons, Four Curry Dishes—Two Salvers—one elegant Cruet Stand, with eight bottles—a Table Cross, Fish Knife—Muffineers—Two Salvers—Two Sugar Pots—Two Plates—Three Candlesticks—Marrow Spoon—Egg Frame—Toast Rack—Soup and Milk Laddle—Salt Cellers.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

An elegant Silver Tea Urn, and a large Salver, that has never been used. a valuable Diamond Ring, and complete Medecine Chest, An Air Gun, Bengal Potatoes, &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A Neat Chariot,
AND
Plated Harness,
Apply to R. Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Thursday the 26th February,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The Remainder Investment
OF THE ROCKINGHAM,
Consisting of

HATS—Shoes, &c.—Twenty pairs of Hindostan Slippers—A quantity of different sorts of Bengal Sweetmeats—A Silver Milk Bowl, with Cover and Plate—One Silver Coffee Pot—Some Gold Seals.

And a variety of other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Saturday the 28th of February,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

EXCELLENT French Claret, about one Hundred Dozens—Brancy in Casks, and Bottles—West India Rum, in bottles—Gin in small Cases—and Batavia Arrack in Leagers.

FOR [PRI]VATE SALE.
BY MESSRS. S[HA]RP AND HEEFKE,

A FEW Pipes remai[nin]g of best London Madiera, at 255 P[ago]das per Pipe,

Very good Madeira, in [illegible], at 125 Pagodas per Pipe,

Batavia Arrack in Leaguers,

A few Chests of Urquhart [an]d Robertson's Claret, by the last ships,

Very fine Northward Long Cloth, f[or] Ladies Gowns,

A most Complete Maho[ga]ny Commode [illegible] Lady returning to Europe.

TO JOHN PARTRIDGE, Esq.

DEAR JOHN,

I do accept your "*well intentioned effo.* —and am convinced that, had you " *more*"—I should have profited accordingly The Motto assumed by the COURIER, is taken, I believe, from that of an English Print, patronised by the Minister—however John, although Messieurs PITT and ROSE, have passed the mater, by; it was no reason that *you* should—but pray do learn to Write so that folks may understand you, for although I am, as you *wittily* observe, but a *Goose* of a fellow; there are others, of College acquirement, and bearded Wisdom, most grave and scientific; who are equally perplexed—however, as you stand forth the very Holofernes of Grammer, and *perhaps* may have some intention of setting up a *School*, if not already engaged in the tuition of the "*active*" and "*passive*" sons and daughters of Asia, I will allow your claim—nay more—only just give me a hint in the next Gazette, and I will send you a sett of Pupils who shall make your School appear like unto a Garden of *Tulips*—the downright *Jet*—the light *Chocolate*—the sun-burnished *Bronze*—shining like the well-scowered bottom of a Porridge Pot—the *Orange* in grain—the *Sky-blue*—and that delicate admixture of Europe and of Ind, which appeareth to partake of the graduated hues of *Treakle-Fosset* and *Butter-milk.*

Yours, to serve you,

WILL. WILDFOWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

SOMETIME ago, a Lady through the channel of your paper, complained of a deficiency, of what I supposed the Indian Ladies had too many—I mean *Philanders*—certainly your Correspondent must either be on the top of some solitary Hill Fort, or Droog, destitute of society, or according to the Oriental custom, guarded by some Argus--like husband, who watches her and prevents the common attentions due to her sex, or she never could complain of want of Beaus—That she should have wanted an active person to take up her fan or handkerchief, is really astonishing; as it is common in this country, to see half a dozen yong men, surrounding a lady, catching every nod, devouring every glance and grinning at every word; while the happy youth that sits next to her, will allow himself to be deemed an awkward fellow, in making her drop her fan, in order to enjoy the *superlative felicity*, of presenting it to her again, in a graceful manner—but this certainly requires the greatest activity imaginable—before the fan can possibly reach the ground, the whole group dart at it, while their heads meet in contact, to the great annoyance of the curls and powder, and some things else perhaps, (I do'nt mean brains) while the fortunate Philander screws up his mouth, and presents the Fan with a consequential grin.

Nor is *Philandering* (if you will allow me to coin a word) confined to young or handsome Ladies, but is a kind of general attention—For instance—I have seen a lady, without personal or mental accomplishment, formed with an immense protutuance where neither *nature* or *fashion* intended it, and with a face designed as an antidote to love, sitting in a chair to the top of which (even assisted by a fashionable head dress) she could not reach, with a handsome Philander on each side—The one in the language of the Poet assuring her she had Grace in her mein, Heaven in her eye, &c and the other inducing her to rise an inch in her chair, persuading her she was six feet high, whilst the poor mistaken Lady, in attempting to simper, grined horridly a ghastly smile, and laid herself up a fortnight with weak eyes, in glancing *expressively* from one Philander to the other.

This description Mr. Editor, is not in the least exaggerated and I shall only encroach on your paper in offering myself a Candidate for the Ladies *vacancy*, and assuring her that I am moderately *active*, already tolerable *domesticated*, and ready at a *moments warning*, to do such little *Jobs*, as the lady may require either as a dangler or,

PHILANDER.

N. B. *My Trumpeter died some few days ago.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

THE future accounts transmitted from India to Europe, will belye every antecedent one, hitherto transmitted—The whole of the Natives (more particularly of the Coast) amounting to nearly a hundred millions—like cumbustion fired, or gun-power exploded—have indicated a change.—An host of people, like the sand, on the Sea shore, who were formerly unnoticed as the dead, are risen to life. To sensibility, animation, feeling! Their voices changed, speech altered, expressions natural, discernment true, emotions rational, by sensibility excited: susceptible of wrong, emancipated from attachments, and vindictive of c[illegible]—Providence has rouzed them from apathy, and called them unto being.

Who are the Blacks?—A most insulting opprobious, and vilifying interrogation, I have encountered in some of our Newspapers at home—not merely started, but ullustrated in reply, by unworthy, and unnatural conclusions—some ascribing their existence from the Devil—or a fortuitous connection of beasts—of an inferior order to the Whites, or if not accounted for, as propagated from chance.—All unsatisfactory, new phantoms of conceit—No more—But I answer from conviction, sensible of the former condition of the natives of this country, and conscious of their change—that they were once in chaos, but are now in life.—Ignorant of the cause, I mark the discovery, and write from the dictates of my feelings, and my own susceptibility, perhaps others might have intimated their own before me.—Time alone will discover their future progress—and mark the result.—Whatever they once were, they were totally dissimilar from Europeans, in mental characteristics—whatever Europeans are avowed to be—they are best illustrated in comparison, from collateral analogy with the Hindoos of the present day.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours,

OBSERVATOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have to hope that the interesting detail of *European Intelligence*, which occupies so much of the Present COURIER, will be a sufficient Apology to several valueable *Correspondents*, for the with-holding their respective favors for a future Paper.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—FEBRUARY 25, 1795.

ON the morning of the 21st instant, *His Majesty's Sloop of War*, the SWIFT, with the three ships belonging to *His Highness the Nabob*, weighed anchor, and proceeded on their intended voyage. On passing Chipauk House, the *Swift* hoisted his Highness's colours, and, with the other ships, fired a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns.

His Majesty's ship the ORPHEUS, *Captain Newcombe*, sailed from the Roads on a cruise, on the 18th instant.

The *Betsy*, Captain John Callander, sailed yesterday morning for Coringa and Atcheen.

The Despatches for the second Fleet of Indiamen from Bengal, were finally closed at Calcutta on the 11th Instant:

PASSENGERS.

ESSEX]—*Mr. John Purier,*

BUSBRIDGE,]—*Lieut. M'Culloh, Mr. Gilet and four Children.*

MANSHIP]—*Mr. Redfearn, Mr. Lynd, Lt. R. Campbell, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. R. Burrow, two Misses Burrow, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. Webb*, and eight Children.

HAWKESBURY]—*Miss Gowan, Miss Lynham*, for England, and *Lieut. G. R. Colker*, for Madras.

COMET,]—Mr. Beard, and Daughter.

ORPHEUS,]—*Mrs. Jenning* and two Children.

HOLDERNESS,]—*Lieut. J. O. Roch, and Miss Roch.*

The Honorable Company's Ships the *Queen* and *Rockingham*, were to be despatched from Bengal on the 26th Instant for this Presidency, where they complete their Cargoes for England.

The Country Ships, *Favorite* and *Success*, convey the Troops and Stores destined for Bencoolen—they were expected to sail from Calcutta about the first of the ensuing Month.

Captain Rotten of the Bengal Military, is to Command the Troops stationed at Bencoolen; and not Colonel Hardle, as mentioned in a former Courier.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. WALTER BALFOUR, appointed in the *Itchapore* Districts.

Mr. THOMAS SNODGRASS, Collector in the First Division of *Masulipatam* District.

Hon. L. G. K MURRAY, Assistant to Ditto.

The *Honorable Company's* Ships ASIA and GENERAL GODDARD, having fully compleated their Cargoes, are ready for Sea; and only wait the Arrival of the Ships from Bengal, in order to their being finally despatched to England.

The following is a List of the PASSENGERS on board the ASIA:

Mr. DAVID HALIBURTON, of the Board of Revenue—Mr. ROBERT CLERK, Secretary to the Governor in Council, —Mr. THOMAS CLERK,—Mrs. CLERK and Child, —Mrs. KNOX,—Miss KNOX. —Mrs. GENT and 3 Children,—Captain HAMILTON,—Mr. LINLEY, and Mr. W. H. GORDON.

On the General Goddard.

Mrs. PORCHER and two Children, and Mrs. ADDERTON.

BOMBAY COURIER 31st JANUARY.

PARIS—28th July

YESTERDAY will be celebrated in the history of the Revolution; Roberspierre has been declared a tyrant --The Convention arrested him, as well as his brother, Couthon, St. Just, Hanriot the cheif of the armed Parisians, Dumas, President of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and many agents of Roberspieere.---The circumstances which proceeded this event, deserve to be explained in detail. It was remarked in the last sitting of the Jacobins, that Roberspierre and his party endeavoured by frequent discourses to excite a commotion of the Jacobins in their favour; but that they shewed much torpor and apathy, and for which they were reproached by Roberspierre the younger; however the society determined on the 25th to present an adcress, in which they denounced the foreign party, (*'le parti de Petranger* which attacked the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety, Dubois-Crance profited by the presence of the Jacobins, to justify himself from the reproaches with which he had been loaded in this society, The Convention sent the whole to the Committee of Public Safety,—On the 26th, the sitting became much more turbulent, Roberspierre mounted the tribune, he pronounced a long speech concerning Revolutionary Government, and answered the reproaches which made him aspire to the Dictatorship. He said that especially since he had proclaimed the existence of the Supreme Being, that the successors of Herbert and of Danton had been most enraged against him. He then attempted to shew the falsity of those reports which had been circulated in the convention and in Paris, respecting an intention, it was asserted he had, of arresting thirty members. He spoke lastly of the state of the Republic:—"The Committee of Public Safety and of general safety," said he, "are the columns of liberty, but the majority are oppressed. The decree upon the Eglish is not executed; the system of Dumourier is followed in Belgium; they are replanting the trees of liberty; they carry away the gunners of Paris; it is attempted to change the situation of the Republic. We must allow the Committees to act but we must watch them, the Convention must assert its dignity," Bourbon demanded that this discourse should be sent to the committees of public and general safety, to examine, before it should be printed, because it might be full of errors—after a very long debate, the Convention decreed this discourse of Roberspierre to be printed and distributed.

This little triumph of Rob[illegible] not of long duration. The sitting of yesterday finished his career. The following is an extract of this memorable sitting:

After the admission of some petitioners St, Just appeared in the Tribune. "I am of no faction said he, I will combat them all; your committees of public and general safety have charged me [illegible] the causes of the visible corruption of opinion, but I wish to speak only to you, and only in my own name " St. Just who prepared, (says a Parisian Journal) to support the seditious pretensions, set up yesterdry in the tribune by Roberspierre, was interrupted on all hands. Tallien on a motion for order, was allowed to speak;—" The orator has commenced by telling you that he is of no party, and I also, am allied only to the truth. Yesterday a member of government (Roberspierre) made you an insulated report, anosher member now rises to speak to you in his own name. No good ciitzen can refrain from tears in viewing the calamities of his country." Billaut.—" You will tremble with horror when you know that the armed force of Paris is in the hands of paricides. Hanriot had been denounced by the Revolutionary Tribunal, as the accomplice of Herbert: well a single man bas supported him, that is Roberspierre. Lavalette one of the chiefs of the armed force, the only nobleman who has been continued in military employment, sharpens the poignards with which they were to have massacred the representatives of the people, Who protected them? Roberspiesre!"

The Orator mentioned moreover many facts against Roberspierre; amongothers that he had imprisoned the members of the Revolutionary Tribunal, men whose patriotism had been established—he accused him of having saved from the scaffold, a secretary who had stolen forty thousand livres. He accused him of being surrounded with a croud of secretaries, of Daubigny among others. After having given a lively and energetic account of these facts and of many others, Billaut proclaimed the tyranny of Robertspierre—he was highly applauded; Robertspierre attempted to speak—there were cries from all parts, "Down with the tyrant." Talien after having observed that the proscriptions were formed in the house of Rebertspierre, invoked the shade of Brutus, with his eyes fixed on the statue of that hero; he declared that he was armed with a poignard to deliver the earth from the tyrant, if the Convention did not strike with the sword of the law—he said that the people always just was attached neither to Robertspierre nor to any other individual; but to Liberty. Talien spoke also he and Billaut of the sitting yesterday of the Jacobins, and where Dumas president of the Revolutionary Tribunal, had the audacity to insult the representatives he recalled to their recollection the saying of Robertspierre, addressed to the Journalists, in one of the last sittings of the Jacobins—"I command you not to give any account of my speeches, without previously communicating them to me."—Talien after having spoken with vigour, again rose and demanded that the sitting should be permanent and that Hanriot be arrested—decreed accordingly. Billaut denounced as accomplices of the conspiracy, which was ready to break out and to annihilate the Convention, Baulenger, who said to Hebert while giving him a hint of proscriptions, "*Write and we shall strike,*" —Dufreme, who formerly conspired with Dumourier, Dumas who yesterday provoked the Jacobins to assassinate the representatives of the peeple; and Lavallette, an Ex-Noble, one of the Chiefs of the armed force of Paris, protected by Robertspierre. Billaut demanded that these people should be arrested—*Decreed*—Dalmas required that the Adjutant Generals and Aid-de-camps of Hanriot should be put in arrest—*decreed*—The arrest of Daubigny Sijas was also decreed.—Vadier gave very interesting details of the tyranny which characterises Robertspierre, and of the spies by which the representatives of the people were surrounded—Vadier was highly applauded. After having again heard Talien, Varennes, Frenon, Elie Lacosta, Delmas, and several other Members, the Convention unanimously, and by successive deliberations decreed the arrest of Robertspierre, senior and Junior, of St. Just, Couthon, and Lebas, all deputies. It was also decreed, that Nicolas should be arrested—that all their papers should be sealed. The decree was put into execution, and all expecting Couthon were taken from the Bar,

July 30—The 28th at Seven o'clock in the evening, were Guillotined, Maximilian Robertspierre, born at Avias, and aged 35 years—George Couthon, born at Orsai, aged 38 and St. Just, aged 26, born at Lisere—A. Robertspierre the younger—F. Hanriot, aged 33 years, born at Nanterre, ex commis of the barriers and commander-general of the armed force of Paris—[illegible] Lavalette aged 4[illegible] years, born at Paris an ex-noble, commandant of a battalion and ex-general of a brigade of the army of the North—R. Dumas aged 37 years, born at Lussi, a lawyer of Lonle Saulnier and President of the revolutionary tribunal—J [illegible]. Fleuriot, aged 27 years, exjure of the revolutionary tribunal and national agent of the commune of Paris—N. Vivier, aged 50 years ex-judge of the department, president of the soi-disans Jacobins, in the night of the 9th [illegible]th of Thermidor—C. Bernard an ex-priest, aged 34 years—Geney 33 years of age, ex-substitute of the criminal tribunal—A, Simon aged 58 years, a shoe-maker—C. Lawreat, aged 33 years—Wamec 29 years—J Forestier aged 47 years—P. Guerin, receiver of rents—Lozard, hair dresser—Lochefer—Bougon and Quenet. The twelve Commune of Paris. All of the above being put without the protection of the law, by this decree of the Convention, and their persons being indentified by witnesses, were delivered to the executioner, to [illegible] to death in twenty-four hours, [illegible] Place de la Revolution. Never were so many people assembled as at this executionn. Women chil ren, and old men, all Paris were here? Who can express, says one of our journalists the joy and the transports that beamed on every countenance—in all the streets through which the Conspirators passed through all the extent of the Place de la Revolution, there was but one unanimous cry—*Ah the Wretches, Long live the Public*? Vive la Convention? All hats, were in the air a sign of satisfaction. The eyes of the multitude were particularly fixed on Maximilian Roberspierre, Couthon, and Hantiot, whose heads were bloody from the wounds they had received at the time of their being arrested. Haniotr, says another Journalist, after he was out-lawed, menaced the Republic! at last abandoned by the Patriots or Parisians, (for those words are synonimous) he endeavoured to knock out his brains against the walls, and he lay in the gutter from which he was dragged.

The Heads of Robertspierre, Hanriot, Dumas, and of some others, were shown to the People; who during the whole of the journey from the Palace of Justice to the Scaffold testified their horror with the strongest expressions.

The 29th the Convention made the following decree. "The Members, Judges, Juries, and other Officers of the Revolutionary Tribunal are suspended from their Functions.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE of the 25th JULY.

EXTRACT *from the* LONDON PAPERS *of the* 18*th* JULY.

The day before yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon a royal salute was fired from the walls of the Tower and in the Park, on account of the capture of *Port au Prince*, the principal establishment of the French on the Island of St. Domingo. The intelligence of this event was brought by *Lieutenant Colonel Whitlock*, together with a despatch to *Mr. Secretary Dundas*, from Brigadier General White; of which the following is a translation.

PORT AU PRINCE,—JUNE 18.

SIR,

" In the letter which I had the honor of addressing you from the Mole, by the last packet boat, I informed you of the very critical situation, in which I found this country; and of the numberless detachments, which had been obliged to march for the defence of the different posts. That *Bombard* and the other neighboring parishes of the Mole, had abandoned our cause; and that though the reserve of troops in the garrison, might make the Front tenable and strong, to a certain degree, towards the Sea, yet it was totally defenceless towards the Country. Having supplied this defect by a chain of redoubts and flushes, which supported each other, and judging that two frigates, with a sufficient garrison for the safety of the Mole, was all that was necessary, I determined on bold but decisive steps to assure the possession of the Country. In concert with Commodore Ford and Lieutenant Colonel Whitlock, who had preceeded me in this command with so much reputation to himself, I resolved to attack *Port au Prince*, the residence of the ... ommissaries, and the capital of this part of the Island—and embarked on board the transports with three regiments, the 22d, 23d, and 41st, the flank companies excepted, which had been left at *Martinque*, together with a detachment of the flank companies which I found here, making a total of 1465 men, fit for service; escorted by a man of war of 74 guns, two of 64, one of 50, three frigates, and three sloop ; and thus sailed out of the Mole.-- Unhappily the Commodore was seized with a fever shortly after our departure. --We collected all the small craft, possible, along shore; a d arived in the bay of *Port au Prince* on the 31st of May: when perceiving the favorable situation for our plan of attack: to be on the two f nks and center at one and the same time, a uch as circumstances would permit, the c lry of *Leogane* had orders to march from th uarters, and to advance on the great ro ... *zotton*, where the direct attack w to be made, The cavalry of *Arcanaye* w order-ed to pass by the left, to *Saline* here the enemy were posted and e enc in their lines, with cannon. This disposition effected, I ordered Major Spencer, with three hundred British and some Colonial troops to disembar the distanc a mile from the Fort *Bizott*... vered by two Sloops of war. After the two ships of the line and one frigate whose orders were to fire against the fort, had silenced it, which service they effected in four hours, the troops landed and advanced by different routes towards the fort with slight opposition,

On their arrival at a short distance from the spot where a principal attack was meditated, a violent and dreadful thunder stosm came on; and profiting by so happy an event, the troops advanced with fixed bayonet , and ...ied the place by storm. We lost a very gal... ung officer of the 22d regiment, and Cap. aniel of the 41st was wounded.

This great point carried, I, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Whitelock, whom I charged with the command of the center, landed on the side opposite to the bay, and having put on shore Major Handfield with two hundred British troops, to support the attack again the post of *Salines* (whilst the frigates secured the shore, and enfiladed the entrenchments) he attacked and carried the post without loss; and following up his success, he the next day turned the batteries which defended the landing-place near Port au Prince, on the left hand. The enemy thus surrounded on all fides, excepting the rear, and seeing that numbers of people were making their escape by the road called le *Charbonier*, it was resolved to make a general attack, and the fleet and army advanced accordingly. In this crisis, the enemy perceiving our resolute movements, carried away their colours and abandoned the place, having spiked their artillery and chained it to the platforms. The two French Commissaries *Polveral* and *Santhonax* with the Creole General *Monbrunc*, the latter wounded by a bayonet at *Bizotton*, made their escape, and I have not been able to gain any information where they have gone. But on the advice that a body of the enemy was assembled near to the place, with nine pieces of cannon, I gave orders for attacking them; which was done accordingly, and the enemy were routed with the loss of their cannon. Another party at the *Croix du Bouquet*, at the extremity of the plain, on the confines of the Spanish territory was in like manner dispersed and the inhabitants of this side of the island having s licited that the British flag sh uld wave as their stand rd, their desire was acceded to.

Your own knowledge of the magnitude of this Conquest, precludes any necessity of observation from me respecting the importance of it, to the Interests of Great Britain. There is at this time more Sugar ready for cutting, than in the whole of the Island of Jamaica. The Orders which I received, on this expedition, from *Sir Charles Grey*, submitted the Direction of all things to my Discretion, and requiring me to communicate with *Major General Williamson*. Those orders, which related to the Fleet, were, that they should unite and join in *Tiberoon* Bay, unless any contrary Orders should arrive from Jamaica.

But comparing the different Reports which I had received of the Mole, added, to my own Observations of the Danger of *Tiberoon* Bay, I counseled with the Officer commanding the Fleet, and prayed him to stand immediately for the Mole: and from the reasons which I submitted to him, he willingly complied: and on our return to the Mole, we were received with the most lively demonstrations of Joy, and hailed at their deliverers: and I hope, Sir, that my Conduct will meet with his Majesty's approbation,

Permit me, Sir, here to express, my sense of the Zeal and Activity of the Fleet and Army on this interesting Occasion; and to add, how much their unanimity has forwarded the public Service. Lieutenant Colonel Whitelock will have the honour of delivering you this Despatch, and no man can better give you information of any thing which relates to this writing. He has commanded here with a desert beyond my Commendation, and has acquitted himself on many arduous Trials, and difficult occasions, which would have embarressed ordinary Efforts, and which has served to the success of his Majesty's Arms, and contributed to his own Honour. He has executed the Functions of Quarter Master General, and for Colonial Reasons, I have given him the temporary Rank of Colonel. And I have also conferred on Major Spencer, the local Rank of Lieut. Colonel, in the intention of naming him, Assistant Quarter Master General,—he is an Officer of much merit, and distinguished on many services, but as it does not become me to confer Rank; I hope that their merits will not be overlooked by his Majesty. Included you have an account of *killed and wounded*---and of the seve... taken from the Enemy. — ... taken this Place, on the Anniver... of his Majesty's Birth Day, I have honoured the fort, with the name of FORT GEORGE. The Port stands *in statu quo*,

I have the honour to be SIR,

Your obedient and very humble Servant,

(Signed) J. WHITE.

B... ...anding at St. Domingo.

The Artillery found in the French Forts, amounts to 131 Pieces, Cannon, Mortars, and Howitzers. Of this Numbar there are only Ten Cannons, and Four Mortars cast. But a far more important Capture has been made of 32 Ships in the Port, from 150 to 550 Ton Burthen, laden with Sugar, Cotton, Coffee and Indigo,—besides *Sixteen* in ballast, and *Seven* in Dock. The loss of the fleet in this Expedition is 10 Sailors, killed, and 15 wounded.

From the Leyden Gazette, at the beginning of September we learn, that a French Convoy of *Twenty-four Sail* had been captured in the Channel-- laden with Provision, and freighted from the Baltic.

Immediately preceeding the Prorogation of Parliament, which happened on the Eleventh of July, the change in the Cabinet, which had for some time been expected, actually took place; a Change of all other the most desirable, which unites with the Interest of *Mr. Pitt*, the first landed Influence in the Country, without diminishing his authority in the Counsels of the Nation. —The annexed Paragraphs from the Leyden Gazette will best shew the existing Controul of the Minister in his Majesty's Cabinet.

In the Leyden Gazette of the 22d of July, the Change that has taken place in the British Cabinet; an Event we alluded to in our Extraordinary Gazette of yesterday. in mentioning the great Accession of Strength which *Mr. Pitt's* Administration had received in the Junction of the Interests therein mentioned. --It appears that MR. PITT still retains his situations as *First Lord* of the *Treasury* and *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. LORD GREENVILE, that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, LORD CHATHAM of First Lord of the Admirality, & the DUKE of RICHMOND Master of the Ordnance, MR. DUNDAS is appointed President of the Department for the Plantations and Colonies, LORD HAWKESBURY President of the Board of Trade, and LORD AMHERST Commander in Chief.—And these Members of the Counsel, are what are termed, the Friends of MR. PITT.

The new Members of the Cabinet, who are of the *Portland Interest*, are as follow:

The DUKE of PORTLAND, Secretary for Home Affairs.

MR. WHYNDAM, Secretary of State for War Department.

EARL FITZWILLIAM, President in Council.

EARL SPENCER, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

EARL of MANSFIELD, is to have a Seat at the Board of Trade, without a fixed Office.

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, to remain Chancellor.

On the 11th of July, the DUKE of PORTLAND, and the EARLS, FITZWILLIAM and SPENCER, took their Oaths of Office.

The DUKE of GORDON, is nominated Keeper of the Seals of Scotland.

In the same Paper, it is reported, that 16,000 Infantry, English and Irish, are voted for Service on the Continent.

Soon after the above happy Combination and Union of Interests—the *Three per Cent*, Consols, rose from 67 to 84—and continued at that height at the Date of the latest Accounts from England,

In an English Paper of the 25th July, we find, that preparations were making for the Trial of those seditious and traiterous characters who it appear, from the Reports of the Committee of the Houses of Parliament had endeavoured to introduce into England, and pernicious Principles, espoused by the Jacobin Party in France, and which had brought on that miserable Country, all the Horrors which she has so long experienced and deplored.

LORD HOWE'S ACTION.

Queen, June 13, 1794—*Spithead.*

YOU doubtless have heard our success in defeating the French Fleet. In this letter I will give you an account of it to the best of my recollection, as I suppose you are anxious to hear the particulars of such a victory.

We left Spithead the end of April, with forty sail of East Indiamen, the Newfoundland, Straits and Lisbon Convoys. We were obliged to put back to St. Helen's twice; and on the 2d of May we sailed with a fair wind, our fleet consisting of thirty-two sail of the line, ten frigates, an hospital ship, fire-ship, and a cutter. On Sunday the 4th, we parted company with all the Convoys, and sent Admiral George Montague, with six Sail of the Line, to escort them clear of the Channel. We then steered across; on the next day looked into *Brest*, and saw the French Fleet at anchor, apparently ready for a start. We then steered to the Westward, in hopes of falling in with a large convoy with provisions for France from America, we cruised to the westward for a fortnight, in the latitude from 46 to 49 degrees, and in 8 longitude. We took one French Merchant brig, and two English vessels, which the French had captured, and sent them to England. On the 19th, we again looked into *Brest*, and found the French fleet were gone. In the entrance of *Brest*, we retook an English brig, who gave us information, that the French fleet could not be far off, she having been taken by them a few days since, and all the Newfoundland Convoy, with the *Castor* frigate. We directly steered to the Westward, in hopes of finding the French fleet. On the 21st we retook 9 sail of that convoy, and burnt them all. On the 23d, we retook a ship, brig, and a galliot, and burnt them. On the 24th, we took a French National cutter, and sunk her. On the 26th, we took a French National ship and a brig which came into our fleet, which they had, fortunately for us, mistaken for the French fleet. They had despatches for their fleet and might have been of great consequence to them: we burnt them. On the same day gave chace to a French line of battle ship with another in tow: she let go the ship she had in tow, which we took and burnt, but the line of battle ship got off by better sailing than our fleet. By that ship we found the French fleet could not be far off, for they expected to find them in that latitude and longitude,

On the 28th, at eight in the morning, we saw, to the great joy of us all, the French fleet to windward of us with all sail set: they came within about six miles of us, and then hauled their wind. We gave chace to them, and about six o'clock in the evening our weather ships brought them to action. That night not above six of our ships were in action, but however, they managed to take one of their three deckers, with which the *Audacious* bore up for England. It came on thick that night, and we lay at our quarters. We did not come to action in the *Queen*, owing to our being so far astern. We carried a press of sail all night, and in the morning found, that instead of being the sternmost ship in our line, we were the headmost and weathermost ship in it. The signal was made to form the line of battle as convenient. At eight we tacked, and were on the contrary tack to the enemy, and expected to fetch about the middle of the enemy's line, but, owing to the wind, could n... ather any one of their ships. The ... was made to engage the enemy at ... with them. About a quarter ... the French wore and bore down to us. The *Cæsar* was the only ship a-head of us The French van had got within about one mile of us, and began to engage us, (They are famous for fighting at long balls.) We gave them as good as they brought, and a heavy fire commenced between the two fleets, which were both equal in number, twenty five sail each. There was only our van that was near enough to make the shot tell, and that only now and then, as we were a long distance for engaging. The signal was made to tack, and the *Cæsar* (our leading ship) made the signal of ability. We wore, and looked up for the middle of the French van. We became the leading hip, and passed within musquet shot of every ship in the French line. I did not suppose it possible to keep up such a fire as we did, and received and gave a heavy fire from every ship in the line, Admiral GARDNER wished to break their line, but could not effect it, owing to the scant wind. The last six ships in the French line we were within pistol shot of, and yet gave them all as complete a drubbing as they ever experienced, There were only a few ships in our line that followed us the rest being too far to leeward. About four o'clock we had got through their line. We lay a complete wreck. We had not one single stay left in the ship: our shrouds were all cut to pieces; we had not a single cloth left in our sails, but was shattered in such a manner, as to oblig-us to unbend, and bend new sails. Our lower masts were shot through,

I must not omit naming the courage of our Noble Admiral; he seemed quite delighted the whole time, and in short, you would suppose, could you but have seen him, that he was amusing himself at an Opera. I was quartered on the poop, to observe signals; but owing to the smoke, could not see our *bowsprit* end; so that in fact I had nothing to do, but stand like a crow to be shot at There were several poor fellows killed close to me; and if I was disheartend at that, I had nothing to do, but look at the Admiral, and his very appearance put fresh life into me. In this action our Captain lost his left leg, the Master was killed, and twenty Seamen killed, and twenty six wounded.

By twelve o'clock that night we had repaired all our damages, and were as ready to renew the action as ever. The French lost masts, yards, &c. in abundance, We fairly fought them out of the weather gage.

I forgot to mention, that after we had got through their Line, their Van Ships wore with an intention to cut us off, being so far to leeward, and not able to make sail; but fortunately the *Royal Sovereign* and *George* covered us, so that they again wore and stood to leeward. Lord Howe thought it the best way for our ships to lay by and repair our damage, which was done.

On the 30th, the ships of our Fleet, as they passed us gave us marks of approbation, by cheering us. Admiral GARDNER, said the 12th of April was nothing to the fire we kept up.

We saw nothing of the French till the 31st, at twelve o'clock, to leeward of us; we bore down to them but it was too late that night to engage them. Next morning, June 1, we saw them a long way to leeward of us, we made sail down to them; they were laying to; we formed the line of battle, Admiral GARDNER told us, it was his intention to break the French Line; we were the 8th Ship in the rear of our Line. The signal was made for each ship to engage her opponent. At nine we got down to our ship, an 84, and began to engage her. As we were bearing down to them, they kept up a constant fire at us, and I was very much afraid of our masts; but we soon got down to them, and engaged, as I said before. We got within a pistol shot, and such a fire as we kept up astonished every body. The French made sail, and run out of the Line, we dropped down to the next ship, an 84, also, and began on her; we so raked her, and peppered her altogether, that in one hour she had not a single mast standing; we shot her colours away so often, that she had none left to hoist, and at last an Officer came on deck, and waved his hat, and we left off firing; at the same time there were four French ...s engaging their opponents to windward, ... all of them at us to leeward. Our main mast was shot away. When the smoke cl...ed up, we had the pleasure to see ten of th... best ships without a single mast standin... and their colours struck. One an 84, ...gaged the *Royal George*, so long, that s... afterwards sunk, and absolutely fired her upper deck guns while her lower deck ports were under water and went down with flying colours. The

Van had not so much share in this Action as the Centre and Rear. The *Queen Charlotte* gave the *Mountain* (the French Admiral's Ship) one broadside; she hauled out of the Line, and went off, then the *Charlot[illegible]* engaged another. We were so disabled that we made much drift to leeward, which the French seeing, made sail with twelve sail of their Line that had been but little damaged; they made an effort to cut us off, which was an easy matter, as Lord Howe declared he had given us up, being so far to windward as not to be able to assist us in time. We had only an old sail up forward; but luckily the wind favoured us a little: but the twelve Sail, all but their Admiral, began firing on us, and we gave them an equal return. They passed within half a mile, and truly a mortifying sight! they got away four of their own ships that had struck and owing to our disabled ships, could not prevent them. After this, they bore away and we saw no more of them. We had seven of their ships left.

About half an hour after the Action was over, an 84, gun ship which we had taken (*La Vengeur*), sunk with 500 French-men on board, not one of whom could assist, having nothing to get our boats out with. It would be needless to mention every accident that happened in our Fleet, only that there is not a ship but has evident marks of the Enemy's fire. Thus may I close my accounts; though dreadful, one of the most glorious day, England ever saw, was the 1st of June.

I forgot to mention, that four Line of Battle Ships joined the Enemy after the first Action, so that they were four ships superior to us. It grieves me to say, that on the 2st of June, we had seventeen killed, add sixty wounded; among the former, a gallant fellow, our second Lieutenant, among the latter, three Midshipman, who are in a fair way of recovery.

As near as I can recollect, our expence of powder and shot, in the whole Action, equalled one-hundred and thirty broadsides, amounting to sixty eight tons of shot, and twenty-five tons of powder, whsch, though true, is almost past belief.

When we were in sight of the French Fleet, before the last Action, Admiral Gardner called all the Seamen and Officers on the quarter-deck, and said he had been in many Actions, but never sash any thing to equal the last; that their coolness and determination exceeded any thing of the kind he ever saw, and added, if they went on in that manner, he was sure the French could not stand us half an hour. One of the Sailors said, "Never fear, Admiral, only lay us close enough."—"That I will," says he, "and I'll be bound we singe their beards." He could hardly get an opportunity of speaking, for the repeated huzzas and symptoms of jouy and determination that seemed to glow in each breast of the jolly lads. They were determined to follow and die with him.

P. S. Since our arrival, I have heard that the three decker that the *Audacious* bore up with, is since retaken by three seventy-four gun ships, but we have six of their Line of Battle Ships safe at Spithead.

EXTRACTS from the LONDON PAPERS, JULY 11.

YESTERDAY, when the Sessions of Parliament were on the eve of closing, Mr. SHERIDAN made a last effort to work a change in the Political System of this Government. He opened his Speech, by paying a handsome tribute to the services which Mr BURKE had rendered his country; who had just requested permission to retire from the representation of the Borough of New Malton and from all public affairs; to end the evening of his days in peace and tranquility. Although, I recently differed in opinion with him, said Mr. Sheridan, on very essential points, I nevertheless acknowledge, that he has long and usefully served his country; and should have felt happy in learning, that he had quitted his seat in Parliament, for the enjoyment of one so lucrative, as that which Mr. WYNDHAM has just accepted.'

Mr. Sheridan afterwards announced his previous proposition and the motion which might eventually arise out of it. 'I shall in the first place, said he, make some remarks in order to obtain information, and the information which I may obtain, will determine whether or not an address should not be made to the King, praying that the present Sessions of Parliament may be prorogued by short adjournments.' The first remark which he then made ran to this effect,—that the occurrences on the Continent for the last six weeks, were such as must induce the Minister to acknowledge that their design in carrying on the present war, was absolutely impractable. six weeks ago, said he, they openly avowed that this design was the extermination of the present mode or system of Government in Paris. After the late events, I certainly have every right to ask them, if they still entertain it.

Mr. Sheridan here recapitulted the several assertions which the ministerial party had uttered, founded upon hopes which they thought themselves justifiable in forming, and which have invariably failed; without having it in their power to ascribe such failure, to the want of proper support from Parliament, which had granted every thing they could wish. He then laid much stress upon the treaty of Subsidy, concluded with the King of Prussia. If the Ministers alledge, said he, that they have been deceived in this point, such assertion cannot except them from the necessity of an explanation on the subject: and it will not be deemed too much to require of them if we ask whether that Monarch has received the promised Subsidy, and what quota of troops he has consequently furnished. I should conceive it scandalous in the House to seperate, without receiving some explanation on this head:—surely the Minister will not go so far as to say, that the King of Prussia fulfils his engagements in the treaty of alliance, in subjugating the Poles, and besieging Cracow. He could not say, that this business has occurred, contrary to his expectations—we gave him a caution of it before-hand.

Mr. Sheridan thought he might again remark on the probable defection of Austria; a defection which has no other authority than the public report, that the Court of Vienna is disposed to *put an end to the war*, by previously entering into a truce with the French. But the most grievious imputation was that of having suffered Lord Moira's small army to be uselessly encamped on the Coast of Hampshire, at a time when the French had forces so superior in Flanders; and not to have despatched them, until it was too late to put a stop to the invasion. He then passed on to the new *Political Alliance*, which had been but just formed, by the coalition of the Duke of Portland and his friends, with the present Minister. He called to mind, all that had passed upon the subject in 1783, at the time when Mr. PITT kept his place, altho' opposed by a majority of Parliament, owing to the coalition between Lord North's party on one side, and the Duke of Portland's and Mr. Fox's on the other. It had ever been customery for a Prime Minister to resign when fallen into the Minority, or apprehended so to be. Mr. Pitt's perseverence in office was then considered as an insult offered to Parliament, and the Majority refused to negociate with him, unless, by way of reparation, he would consent to retire, were it only to be for a few days. This resolution having been invariable pursued ever since, Mr. Sheridan blamed his former friends, for departing from it at this juncture; and drew this conclusion, that the New COALITION, was a *new signal* for a war; not to lay down our arms until the present form of Government in France should be destroyed, even were England to perish in the attempt; and consequently it became a new motive to induce the House to enquire what was now the object of the war, with the Ministers. The second subject of information, was the Treaty of Subsidy with the King of Prussia. The third, our differences with America;—above all, that part which regarded Lord Dorchester's Speech to the Indian Nations—a speech which breathes nothing less than War with the United States.

It am told, added he, that the Negociation with Mr. JAY, the American Minister, is in so fair a train, that it would be dangerous to reveal the secret, I shall not press the matter farther, but it is the interest of the nation to know, whether their exists any danger of a war with the United States, especially as we have given them great causes of discontent. United America is divided into two parties; the moderate and the violent party:—but however different may be the opinions of these two parties upon political subjects, they both agree, that the administration of Great Britain has conducted itself towards them in a manner equally distant and remote from justice and reason.

Mr. Sheridan concluded by observing that, there be laid before the House, the amount paid and received by the King of Prussia; by virtue of a Treaty, between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia, signed at the Hague, the 19th of April, 1794, together with the statement of the Troops furnished by his Majesty in confirmity with the said treaty.

Mr. GREY seconded Mr. Sheridan's motion.

Mr. PITT confinned his reply to Mr. Sheridan's speech to three points—first as to what was the actual object of the war if our subsidy had been paid—and, secondly, as to the precise state of the negociation between America and this Country. Mr. Pitt considered that the duty of his situation would not allow a full explanation on the first of these heads, He formally denied that the present prospect of the war went to the conquest of France, or to place it under the dominion of foreign arms. It was true, that on a former occasion, Mr Jekinson had made use of the expression, "that we *should march for Paris*" that his Majesty's Ministers never entertained an intention, to make the war subsisting between the two Nations, *Bellum ad internecionem*—much less a war of conquest. The avowed, true and sole design of the war was and is, the destruction of the Jacobin system in France, and consequently to emancipate the French nation from a Power, that governed by the most sanguinary and violent measures. Mr. Pitt appealed even to the opinion and judgment of Mr. Sheridan and that gentlemens friends, who although they freqnently had descanted on the virtues of the French nation, whether they had not been often obliged to condemn the arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings of the Jacobins. It was therefore to put an end to these horrers—to restore the French Nation to herself—and to preserve other Countries from similiar miseries, that all the regular Governments in Europe had co-operated and it was their interest so to do, to furnish the French with the means of deliverance, by the destruction of a Government, which was not less inimical to individual happiness, than subversive of the general order of civil society: and tempora difficulties, and accidental ills ought not to induce us to swerve from the great and desired end. On the contrary it should operate as a motive to redouble our vigour, and augment our efforts, in proportion to the obstacles we have to encounter. With respect to the treaty of subsidy with the King of Prussia, taking all the responsibility on himself, which might result thereform he would not say "*where* they ought to be employed—whether they have answered every p[illegible]d in the position which they have latterly—ed—or whether they should be transferred to any other situation—in short whatever were the views, at present, regarding the future destination of the Prussian Troops—these were questions, that none who wished for the success of the war would desire to be discussed and agitated in that [illegible]"— The Minister insisted, [illegible] there were the same strong reasons and necessity for secrecy, with regard to the American negotiation, as the mode in which the war in future was to be directed against France—and he should therefore observe a strict silence on that head.

Mr. GREY reprobated the idea of a *necessary secret*, and called it a mere ministerial Excuse which had been frequently repeated.

Mr. Sheridan said a few words in reply: and the question being afterwards put, was lost without a division—Mr. Sheridan then said that the ill success which had attended his previous motion, rendered it unnecessary for him to take the sense of the house on the second Question—respecting the address for a short adjournment of Parliament

The final resolution which passed, before the prorogation Parliament was, "that "an humble address be presented to his "Majesty, to erect a monument in West-"minster Abbey to the memory of *Captains* "*Harvey* and *Hutt*, who had died of their "wounds received in the glorious Engag-"ment under *Lord Howe*.

LORD AMHERST, We are assured from very respectable authority, has been succeeded as *Commander in Chief* of the Forces in *Great Britain*, by the *Marquis Cornwallis*

BARRERE, is represented in all the foreign Prints, as a man, well inclined to monarchal Government.—and as the man to whom the surrounding nations look up for the establishment of a limitted monarchy in France, and consequently to a PEACE, favorable to the Interests, and Honor of Britain;

LONDON, July 11th, 1794.

This Day His Majesty closed the Session of Parliament with the following Speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE situation of Public affairs, permits me this day to bring the Session of Parliament to a Conclusion; in closing it I owe a fresh Testimony to the Assiduity and the Zeal for the Interest of my People, of which you have already given so many Proofs, and which you so particularly manifested this Year. I am persuaded you entertain too just an Idea of the Nature and Importance of the War, in which we are engaged, to relax in your Zeal to have your confidence shaken by the late Successes which the Ennemy have obtained in the Pays Bas. Under Circumstances which call so forcibly for Energy and Vigour. I feel a singular satisfaction in considering the uniform Skill and Bravery of my Fleets and Armies, the intrepid Courage and the indefatigable efforts of my Officers and Troops upon every occasion, and that Public Spirit disentinated among my People; a Spirit at no Epoch more remarkably distinguished. It is with the greatest satisfaction, that I have observed the rapid and valuable Conquests made in the East and West Indies, the happy Operations that have taken place in the Mediterranean, and the splendid and decisive Victory gained by my Fleet under Lord Howe; an event that will be for ever remembered, as one of the most glorious in the naval History of this Country.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I return you my warmest thanks for the speed and the liberality with which you have granted the subsides, which were necessary for the Service of the present Year, and for the Support of a cause equally important to the Safety and Happiness of every Class of my Subjects.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I feel myself bound to make a particular Acknowledgement for the Activity you have shewn in tracing the Conspiracies which have been formed against the Government and Constitution of the Kingdoms, as well as to thank you for the Confidence you have placed in me on this Occasion. One of the principal Objects of my Care, shall be to make a vigorous and prudent use of the additional Power which you have invested in me, for the Protection and Security of my People. Reposing myself as I do, on the general Loyalty and public Spirit of the great Body of my Subjects, I hope promptly and efficaciously to suppress every Enterprise which tends to trouble the public Tranquility, and to frustrate the criminal Projects which have been agitated. It must not be forgotten that these projects against our domestic Happiness are essentially connected with the system which has prevailed in France—a systen whose Essence and Principles are irreconcileably opposed to every regular and established Government; and that we are consequently engaged by every consideration for our internal Safety, to continue our Efforts in concert with my Allies, and to persevere with a progressive Vigour and Activity in a War, whose happy termination alone can establish the future Safety and Tranquility, not only of this Country, but of other Nations of Europe, upon any solid and permanent Foundation.

LONDON, 25th July.—His Majesty's Privy Council debated the question upon the manner of trying Persons at present arrseted, under the suspicion of High Treason or Sedition. It was disputed whether it should be done by a Special Commission, or in the ordinary course of Justice. The Judges assembled on the 21st at *Lord Kenyon's*; the result of their consultation was such as might have been expected by the friends of Order and the Law, that is to say, "that the mode of bringing them to trial the most legal and best, and in every respect the most convenient, was to follow the ordinary course of Justice, by bringing those arrested in London and Middlesex to trial at the Sessions, and those in the Country to the approaching Country Sessions."

MARRIAGE.

On the 22d. Instant the HONORABLE JACOB EILBRACHT *Governor* at P[illegible], to Mrs. *Simons*.

DEATHS.

On the 20th, Instant JNO. HAMILTON, *Esquire* formerly a Captain in His majesty's service,— a Gentleman, whose Honor, Probity, and Sauvity of manners, had endeared him to his friends, and to society in general.

IN EUROPE.

Dutchess Dowager of Bedford. Vicountess Dillon mother of Lord Dillon. *Richard Burke* Esqr. M. P. only Son of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. *Right Honourable Lord Dacre.* Sir Archibald Hope Bart. Sir Robert Boyd K. B. *Captains Harvey* and *Hutt*, of the Navy—of the wounds they received in the Glorious Action of the 1st June. *Sir Charles Grey* and *General Dundas*.

ARRIVALS,

21st Feby. Sl. George and Mary, Tod, Arracan.
23d Schooner Guilford Neyoff Cudalalore.

DEPARTURES.

17th Feby. Ship Johana Elizabeth, Seroder, Vizagapatam.
18th His M. Ship Orpheus, on a Cruize.
21st His M. Ship Swift, ———
Ship Surprize Gally, Binny, Mecca.
Ship Success Galley, Binny, Mecca.
Ship Generous Friend's Galley, Hodges Mecca.
24th Ship Betsey, Callender, Coringa.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE, FORT St. GEORGE.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1795.

DUKE OF YORK.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Dated 17th September 1794.

Letter from the Duke of York, to Secretary Dundas,

SIR,

"IN my last letter of the 12th, of this month, I wrote you for his Majesty's information, the intelligence I had received that the enemy were in motion towards *Osterwyke*, it appeared however from the intelligence next morning that they had retired during the night. This information was corroborated by a deserter, who assured us they had sent a strong detachment, consisting of fifteen thousand men towards *Maestricht*. On Sunday afternoon, the enemy appeared in great force, and attacked suddenly all my post to the right, and those of Boxtel which were the most advanced were forced with considerable loss to the troops of *Hesse Darmstadt* who occupied them. As the Line of my advanced posts on the *Dammel*, could not be maintained whilst the enemy were in possession of Boxtel, it appeared necessary to retake that post, as well as to know from the resistance we experienced from the enemy, whether it was meant for a general attack on our army, or only an attack on our advanced posts.—I accordingly ordered General Abercromby to march during the night, and reconnoitre the post at day break, and to act as he might judge most advisable after having observed the force of the enemy.

"Lieutenant General Abercromby, having advanced, found the enemy in such force, as indicated the proximity of their whole army, in consequence of which he retreated, but in such good order as to prevent the enemy from harrasing him, tho they followed very close. At the same time I learnt by information to be depended on, and which was confirmed by my Sentinels, as well as from the reports of the Deserters from the Enemy, that they had been [illegible]-inforced by the Corps, acting in We[illegible] Flanders, and by the Column of the army [illegible] been acting against Valenciennes [illegible] Condé: the same intelligence added that the detachment that had m[illegible]ed towards *Maestricht*, had sudden[illegible] wheeled towar[illegible] our quarter—From th[illegible] advice, and w[illegible] I knew of the enemy's force before those reinforcements, that were then marching against me, and wh[illegible] only object must be a g[illegible] attack consisting of at least 80,000—The risk of an engagement with such a disparity of force was an object of m[illegible]st serious consideration, and [illegible]n the most serious deliberation I did not think it prudent to risk [illegible] unequal an Engagement with his Majesty's troops and those of his Allies.

"I had the greatest confidence in their courage and discipline, and had no doubt of their resisting the first attempt of the enemy, but I could not hope, tho' they possessed those qualities to the utmost ex[illegible] that they could resist the re-iterated a[illegible] that the great superiority of the enemy would enable them to make, and which I knew from experience, to be one of their principles of Action,—Determined from these considerations, and after intelligence that I received, that the enemy were marching in considerable Columns towards my left which, from their position was much exposed, I determined on retiring by crossing the *Muese*. The army accordingly marched about three o'Clock, and without sustaining the least loss, took a position before reconnoitred, about 3 miles in front of this place. The principal loss in the attack on our out posts fell on the Troops of *Hesse Darmstadt*, and some other foreign troops lately raised for the use of his Majesty. I have not yet received the returns, I send you those of the English."

I am &c. FREDERICK.

The list announced in this letter, amounts to 108 Killed, 119 wounded, amongst the number are two Officers, and 46 missing—The accounts of the loss of the Light horse and 89th Regiment has not been ascertained—The loss of the Hessians and Hanoverians is said to amount to 1590.

CAPTURE OF SLUYS.

Hague, 3d of September.

The firing having ceased before Sluys in Flanders since Sunday morning the 24th of August, there was room to suppose, that it had surrendered, in fact although the Government has not yet any Official information upon the subject, private accounts remove it beyond a doubt, they convey that the besiegers having advanced at the price of some thousands of their people, killed, wounded, or dead by sickness; even to raise a battery within musquet shot of the principal wall in order to make a breach, Major General Vander Duyn was reduced to the necessity of capitulating, and that so much the more cogent, as a great part of the Garrison and himself were attacked with the same disease as the Besiegers, and particularly as the corps of Artillery were incapable of discharging their duty for any length of time: the conferences to bring about the capitulation, appear to have lasted from the morning of the 24th until the 26th, particularly treating about the Hanoverian Troops which were in the place, and which the decree of the Convention under the system of Roberspierre condemned to death: we are assured that the Commandant refused to consent to surrender them whatever it might cost, in short, on the 27th, the Garrison, quitted the Town, laid down their arms, and were conducted with General Vander Duyn to Bruges, the French after having taken possession of the place, summoned *Hulst*, in Flanders, by a detachment of Hussars, and from what took place, we judge that the Dutch ordered it to be *evacuated*: the French possess the Southern part of the whole district of Breda to Dorsten, with a corps estimated about thirty thousand men, however, it is by no means confirmed, that Breda has been summoned, nothing of importance has taken place within these few days. The Dutch corps combined with the English and Hanoverian Troops, occupy the lines between Breda and Geertruidenberg, their Head Quarters being at Raamsdonk, [illegible] Heriditary Prince of Orange, who com[illegible]ed on the first to Bois le duc [illegible] York and General Beaulieu, the Quarter Master General of the Prince of Coubourg's Army. According to public report, a corps of the Imperial troops have passed the Meuse, near Ruremonde, apparently to support the Duke of York's corps in camp near Bois le duc, Head Quarters [illegible]n [illegible] the same time they are [illegible] Boxel, St, Michels, Gestel, and particularly the country behind Dommel. The greater part of this corps passed Bois le duc on Saturday the 30th of August, the French Troops have shewn themselves in many Towns and Villages in the mayoralty of Bois le duc, as far as Eindhoyen.

FRENCH ARMY

The Leyden Gazette of the 19th September, mentions the recapture of Valenciennes, and Conde by the French.

The Republic have recovered Conde. the reduction of that place was effected this morning at six o'clock, a motion was immediately made to change the name of *Conde*, to *Nord Libre*, and the army of the North continued to deserve well of their country.

Extract of a Letter from General SCHERER, *30th August* 1794.

"In sending you the Colours taken in the garrison of *Valenciennes*, and Conde, I have to inform you that Conde surrendered at the hour prescribed, on the terms you ordered to be offered—Terror proceeded the march of the victorious troops of the Republic—On my last summons, Conde was delivered up, Sixteen hundred men composing the Garrison, were made Prisoners of war, there were found in the place 661 pieces of Cannon 8,000 fusils, besides those of the Garrison, three hundred thousand pounds of powder, One hundred thousand Balls, Bombs, and Grenadoes: One hundred and fifty thousand Cartridges, Six hundred thousand pounds of lead, and provisions of all kinds for Six months. The Garrison in excellent repair, and Kasemattes, for a much more numerous Garrison than we found in it—The Territory of the Republic is no more infested with slaves, Thirty Battalions and fifteen squadrons, at this day wait your orders to fly to new victories."

Extract of a Letter from Aix la Chapelle of the 20th. September.

The different Corps which compose the French Army upon the Meuse, reinforced by several divisions lately arrived, have made since the 17th instant, repeated, and Combined attacks upon the Austrian Posts stationed upon the left of that river, and the right of the Ourte, those which they made on that day upon the Austrians before MAESTRICHT, as well as that on the side of Vise and Fouron le Campt, had but little success, but it was different in that which they made the day after, against the positions of General Latour and Alvinzy upon Ourte, the left wing could not maintain itself against the superiority of the enemy, whose number was continually increased by fresh Troops, by this means it succeeded in passing the Corps which was too small to resist so decided a superiority. *The whole of this wing was nearly destroyed*, and the Regiments which composed it suffered extremely, particularly that of Beaulieu whose Lieutenant Colonel died at Herve of his wounds, and of which *the greater part of the Officers were slain, wounded, or made prisoners*, the companies of the Legion of Arch Duke Charles lately raised were partly *cut to pieces*— and the rest made *prisoners*—Murray's Regiment, one of Kinsky's Battalion, one of the Emperors, two Battalions of the Saltsbourg Troops, the Emperors Regiment of Dragoons, the Two divisions of the Arch Duke Leopold, have also *considerably suffered*, as this wing was put to a *complete rout*, and the retreat being conducted without any order, its *Artillery*, was consequently *abandoned*—The French repaired towards the Ourte in several Columns—of Mo, Esneaux and Thui upon Aiwailles, and Harsea on the side of Spa and Verviers. The action took place near Theux. The French were at great loss and obliged to retreat to Ruisseau d'Embleve but having passed the position of the Imperialists, they took them in the rear, and then this Corps which consisted of not more than seven thousand, where opposed to *thirty thousand* French—and upwards, was partly cut off, and the rear *totally destroyed* and dispersed; among other advantages which the conquerors possessed was the perfect knowledge of the enemies position, which they acquired by means of a BALLOON, raised before the action, with a Gondola, in which were two experienced Officers, who drew on paper the situation and movements of the Austrians, and occasionaly sent down these notes with their observations, one of the consequences of this defeat was, that the advantageous Post of Chartreusen near Liege finding itself turned and taken in the rear, was obliged to be evacuated: the French afterwards entered Stavelg, Malmedy and Spa. General Clairfaite informed of the defeat which General Latour had experienced, detached at midnight of the 18th. Thirteen Battalions from his centre to reinforce his left wing which was enabled by this means to take a new position between Herve and Batisse, but it has been again attacked to day, and the loud Cannonade which we now hear is from that quarter. The French Generals had orders to carry the Austrian Posts, particularly betweeen Chartreuse and Liege, at whatever price it might cost them.

PARIS,---4th September.

The Convention has enjoyed for these three days past, a tranquility, which it has not experienced for a long time, and this appears to be owing to the dismission from the Government, those men who could neither conduct themselves with harmony, nor preserve the suffrages of their colleagues. There does not now remain in the Committee of Public safety any of those Members, who had either by their speeches or influence, most occupied the public attention.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

A Letter from Weymouth, where the KING is at present with a part of the ROYAL FAMILY, mentions that a council was held the 9th of this month, at which the Prince of Wales, and Duke of Gloucester assisted, with the Chancellor, and several other peers, amongst whom were Lords Salisbury and Mansfield.---It is said that the result of this Council was to prorogue the meeting of *Parliament* until the 4th of November next.

The report spread for some days of an intended UNION between the PRINCE OF WALES, and his Cousin, the PRINCESS OF BRUNSWICK, gains implicit credit, which seems well founded.

It is said that *Lord Southampton*, will be charged with the commission of demanding the *Princess of Brunswick* in marriage for the *Prince of Wales*.

Government is seriously occupied in reinforcing the army on the Continent, which according to calculation amounts now to 38,674 men, comprehending the Hanoverians, and troops of Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse Darmstadt.--The 25th and 29th Regiments are to embark immediately at Plymouth to join them and the 78th it is expected is arrived at *Flushing*. The India-fleets consisting of *Thirty Nine* sail have arrived safe in England, the Cargoes of these Ships are valued at Eight Millions Sterling.

It is reported the DUKE of YORK intends *Resigning* the Command of the CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Sir Gilbert Elliot is appointed vice Roy of Corsica, and to reside at *Bastia* in that quality, his deploma will not be expedited until his Majesty has received the Crown, from the Commissioners who are to offer it to him.

The 31st & 34th Regiments arrived from Flushing on the 18th September at Margate, as soon as the Vessels Anchored, *Lord Mulgrave*, with his Aid-de-camp Lieutenant Cochran, landed, and proceeded to London.

MAJOR AFFLECK, late of His majesty's, 19th light Dragoons, is, we, hear promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel,

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

COPENHAGEN 6th Sept. 1794.

The firm and active conduct of our Government to support a free Navigation, in concert with Sweden, has been attended, with the desired success—Yesterday a packet was received from England, with a copy of the Instructions given at St. James's to the commanders of His Majesty's navy and Privateers, REVOKING the article of Instructions dated the 18th June 1793. by which it was injoined " *to stop all Ships or Vessels, loaded or in part, with grain or flour for any French ports, or those occupied by French troops, and to send them into the nearest port, to be sold to the British Government, with an indemnification for freight &c.*" At the same time the court of London has agreed to *pay* for the Cargoes of *all* the *Danish ships* that have been carried into *England*. The total of this sum with indemnifications is valued at *five hundred and fifty thousand pounds Sterling*. Such a happy exertion in the danish administration for the protection of their commerce, has spread general satisfaction in our commercial interest. And as the proposed end of the equipment has been obtained the combined fleets return to port, the Danish fleet returns to the roads to be disarmed on the 16th. and the Swedish fleet proceeds to Carelscron."

HAMBURG, Sept. 11.

The English Frigate the Iris of 32 Guns, arrived in the *Elbe*, last week, and has brought the *last payment*, of the *last subsidy* from England, to the *King of Prussia*; amounting to *one hundred thousand pounds sterling*, it was immediately landed, and forwarded, in haste to Berlin.—The progress of the insurrection in Poland, particularly in *Prusse-Meridionale*, obliges his Prussian Majesty continually to augment his forces; more so as the Russians under Prince *Repnin* are so much taken up with the general resistance they have met with in *Lithuania*, that Prince Repnin has written to the King of Prussia, that it will be impossible for him to co-operate with his army at the reduction of *Varsovie*.

PATHETIC EXORTATION.

FROM THE FIELD MARCHAL

PRINCE OF COBOURG.

TO

THE GERMAN NATION.

BROTHERS and FRIENDS of GERMANY,

Our brave armies have *quitted* those fertile fields, in which they have fought the moſt gallant actions during three murderous campaigns, to preſerve for you your property, the repose of your lives, the security of your fields, the maintainance of your religion, the happineſs of your children, the riches of your flouriſhing provinces, to ſave them from ruin, and to protect them from a total annihilation; fields, where they have maintained at the price of their blood, ſhed for three ſucceſſive years, the glory of their arms by the generous ſacrifice of their lives, of their fortunes, in laying aſide the deareſt ties, by which diſtant nations not leſs than yourſelves are attached to their paternal dwellings, in voluntarily renouncing that domeſtic felicity they had a right to expect.

The inexhauſtable resources of an infurated nation, to whom the lives, the happineſes, the religion, and the duties of mankind, as well as the ties of civil ſociety, are a jeſt - its *numberless cohorts*, led by their tyrants to ſlaughter, and who purchaſe with copious ſtreams of blood the vain ſhadow of an imaginary liberty, the inactivity of a blinded people, who have been equally inſensible to the approach of danger, as to the paternal voice of their good prince, the machinationſ which I can ſcarcely expreſs, of many of their most ambitious repreſentatives, men, in whom that same people now ſee, but too late; the authors of their endleſs miſery. Theſe cauſes have compelled your friends to fall back upon your frontiers.

It is here they now find themſelves posted, weakened but not conquered, fatigued with an unequal combat but not humilated by discouragement; not dejected by despair, it is here they form themselves as a bulwark to Germanic Liberty, to ſerve as a defence to your religion, your law, and your families. *The Meuse is the wall of seperation between total loss, and preservation, between the overthrow and the support, between misery and happiness.*—Rise then my Brothers, and friends of Germany; it is upon you that it will depend to procure for your deliverers the poſſibility of living or of dying for your defence. I myself, a Prince of Germany filled with ſolicitude, not less for the Safety of my Country than the preservation of my warriors, call upon, you, to procure for us proviſions, open your magazines, think that by these aids you *secure your future harvest*, divide your little savings with us, employ your Church treasures, give your ſilver utensils and vases to the Emperor, that they may be devoted to the pay of your defenders; you will receive as a compensation their acknowledgement and thankfulness—you will enjoy the interest of the pecuniary supplies which you procure.—Replace the resources of Belgium, which have been cut off, and which are now enjoyed by our enemies; finally, cherish with a solicitude full of charity our wounded and our ſick.—Arise ye courageous Inhabitants of the rich plains upon the Rhine and the Moselle; arm ye brave Men, take your ſtations along your rivers and your defiles; attend our transports, watch our Magazines, arise by thousands and fight with us for your Altars, for your dwellings, your Emperor and your liberty; we ſhall not take you beyond the rivers of your country; we will not depopulate your Provinces, but you will secure the poſitions we have behind us, and you will guard our proper confines. Surely Citizens of Germany, we are not deceived in you; we have placed our confidence in the good sense of Germans; we resign ourselves to the hearts of the German nation. Three years has our Emperor borne the heavy burden, and diſtant people fought for defence; you now perceive yourselves that the turn of bearing arms has fallen upon you.

Now I, as Commander in Chief of a faithful, a tried, and a courageous army, promiſe in the name of my Troops, that we will observe a rigorous desciplin to ſpare you: we will sacrifice to, the last drop of our blood for your happiness. As we have fought, ſo will we die for you, and never ſhall free and happy Germany bow its head to the axe of the Guillotine; never ſhall the peaceable inhabitants exchange their generous manners; their tranquil ſimplicity their laws, the pledge of property; their conſoling religion, for the licence, the calumniating ſpirit, the spoilation reduced to syſtem, and incredulity imposed by force of the French—But if on the contrary, you were ſo unhappy, like the inhabitants of the Belgic Provinces, who lament in their misfortunes, the privation of their property, of their liberty, of their altars to be led away by secret seducers, we ſhould be obliged to pass the Rhine, leaving you a prey to your enemies, who would pillage you without mercy, of every thing required for their support.

Given at Head Quarters, Fouron le Compte, 30th July 1794.

PRINCE OF COBOURG, F. M.

THE ALLIES.

Extract of a Letter from Ratisbon, 26th Aug.

The invasion with which Germany is threatened on the part of France, has not rendered the operations of the Germanic body more active, in order to elude the danger, nor has it united the Members in one opinion. The efforts which have been made by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen to compleat the German army, have not been so successful, as persevering—Among the refractory members is the Bishop of Spire, who however appears to have a reasonable excuse, since his estates are in a great measure in the power of the enemy, his resources are in a peculiar manner reduced, and his country as the Bishop alledges, in the most miserable state. The objections advanced by the assembly of the circle of Franconia, are of a different kind—" they say that the armament " of the people in their distant circle, was " only a preparatory measure, subject to a " communication with their neighbours, e" spicially when relative to the defence of " the interior parts; that these arrange" ments being analogous to local ones, are " exclusively in the hands of each particular " state, while the means of concentrating " these measures, belong to the assembly of " the circle, and are the object of its corre" spondence with others; and that this " labour is no yet finished,—But that they " will take care to attend to his highness, " and in the mean time the Letter of the " Prince will be communicated to the " States." Another Member of the Germanic body, from whom the most powerful assistance might have been expected, but who appears to be the least disposed to give any, is the *King of Prussia*, in his capacity of the Elector of Brandenbourg.

The most urgent reasons have been offered to him, such as the common bond of union in the Empire, the laws ancient and modern, the recent decrees of the diet, the imminent danger, and the power of his example &c. *His Prussian Majesty has given the most positive refusal.*

" The King, says he, in his answer, was very far from expecting such representations, his Majesty has made sacrifices which are much above the extence of a contingent, his troops have rendered the most signal services; the expence of re-taking Francfort and Mayence, has not been reimbursed; there exists no army of the Empire, for this name cannot be given to the small contingent employed in the field; and it is expected that these levies should be made with ready money. But what serves to disengage his Majesty from all engagements on this subject, is the war kindled in Poland by the common enemy, to avenge itself of his Majesty, and to hinder him from defending the Empire. The Poles seized with the Revolutionary delirium, have made war with fury, and the *King is obliged to defend his menanced states*; he is exactly in the same situation as the great elector in the year 167[illegible], against the enemy on the Rhine, who found himself suddenly recalled to oppose the invasion of the Swedes, excited by the enemy of the Empire. This Prince far from furnishing his contingent, demanded an *indemnification*: with respect to the circumstance of an example, his Majesty believes that if every state had done as much as his, the country would have been saved."

HAMBOURG 24, JULY.

The Captain of a vessel, lately arrived declares that on the 8th of June, he heard at *St, Kits* that Seven French Ships of the Line, had arrived at Guadaloupe, with troops, with which it is said they have retaken that Iſland—We read in the Engliſh papers, that the French had taken Guadaloupe, and put a great number of the English to death, but that Admiral Jervis had arrived soon afterwards, retaken the Iſland, and exterminated all the French—It is said likewise that the French endeavoured to raise an insurrection in the Iſland of St. Luice, and that the Engliſh General Dundas, had lost his life in the affray.

D'Anvers, the Key to the Schelde, had been evactuated by the Engliſh, previous to the evacuation, all the Stores, amunition &c. had been removed.

An express arrived on the 22 of July, from Portsmouth, announcing the arrival of the Puisant, of 74 guns off the Iſle of Wight, with the Jamaica Convoy, consisting of seventy-five vessels bound to London. They met four French frigates in the channel.

A policy of insurance was, on the 28th of July last, handed about Lloyd's Coffee House by Mr. Angerſtein, to inſure the safety of Rottardam till the 1ſt of March next, at 12 guineas per cent premium.

POLAND.

Extract of Official Intelligence from Poland, down to the 22d of August.

In spite of the appearance of the unequal contest between the liberty of the Poles, and the two powers who were combined to reduce it, the opinion of those who thought it would triumph over its enemies is likely to be verified—The Government concentrated in a Supreme Council, to which the King is united, has began to operate: it labors with much activity, order, and prudence, while the armed force under the immediate direction of General Kosciusko evinces an energy which our enemies but little expected: after the severe but just punishment of the principal authors of that scandalous tumult, and the pretended Judiciary Assasinations of the 28th of June, the Capital enjoyed the most perfect tranquility: *seven Chiefs were punished with death*, and others condemned to punishment proportioned to their crimes; Warsaw as well as the army entrenched in the different works and fortifications which cover the town are perfectly well provisioned, the Soldiers are in want of nothing, many serious skirmishes which have taken place since the commencement of July, have been always to the advantage of the Poles—The firing from their entrenchments has carried off a multitude of Prussians, who have not suffered less by *Desertion*: the Summons of the Prussian General Schweirin made to the Commandant of Warsaw, and supported by the correspondence of the King of Prussia, menacing as it was, remained without effect, and the rather as it was more applicable to the intrenchments, than to the town, which of herself was not mistress of her military operation. After this useless experiment, the Prussians attempted to throw in some bombs, which not reaching the suberbs, served but to burn a few Houses, situated upon the road, between Wola and Warsaw. On the night of the 17th, and 18th, of August, a Russian Battery was surprised by a Polish Detachment headed by Major General Poninski, and the Battery was carried, two guns spiked and the *Russians* who had not time to escape, were *put to the Sword*, the courage and intrepidity of the Officers who conducted this expedition are much celeberated, the enemy left upon the spot two hundred and fifty dead, while the loss of the Poles did not amount to sixty men. Prince Ponixtowski had also a decided advantage over the Prussians, after which he dislodged their advanced posts from the environs of Warsaw.

While this took place near the [illegible] the affair of 22d August near Zegrez, was equally important, about the same time they heard of several of their successes in Lithuania and Courland, and even that part of Livonia which was attacked by Russia in the first dismemberment of Poland. In Lithuania near the town [illegible] Sierakoski, cut off a Russian Corps, commanded by General Derfelden, who was bound for Warsaw, after a short but bloody action the *Russians retreated* in confusion leaving three hundred dead upon the field of Battle, while the loss of the Poles did not exceed thirty. The Maritime town of *Liba* in Courland was retaken by the Poles from the Russians, this intelligence gave much satisfaction at Warsaw, where further accounts are expected. As to the expedition to Livonia, a report has been received from Warsaw of the 21st of August, that Count Oginski commanding a Polish corps advanced as far as Dunabourg, a town situated upon the river Dwina, upon his march he made considerable conquests, and after having every where beat the Russians whom he met, he summoned the town of Dunabourg, and upon its refusal to surrender, he set it on fire. As to the attack on WILNA, the capital of Lithuania, which took place towards the close of July, this is the substance of the official details which have been received. The Russians to the number of 1[illegible],000 men, commanded by General Subow and Knoiring attempted to surprize the town in which were only 250 regular troops, and 7 cannon, but the inhabitants of the town displayed a zeal highly laudable, they seconded the efforts of the little Garrison, the bloody conflict lasted 36 hours, the Russians cannonaded and bombarded the town, *twice they entered*, and *twice* they were *driven back*, leaving behind them above a *thousand dead*! in their retreat they committed the most *barbarous cruelties*: upon the appearance of General Wielokoiski who came to relieve the town, the Russians fled.

A Proclamation of *Kosciuſko* dated at his Camp at *Prokeo Wola*, invites all the inhabitants of Varsovia to join him—" *our enemies says he, are uniting their forces, but citizens fighting for liberty and their country, will brave their vain efforts, let death or victory be our motto,—Let all who love their country range themselves under my ſtandard.*" From this moment the General saw his army augment rapidly, particularly the peasants flocked to him in great numbers.

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of commons, when he gave the thanks of the House to the Members, who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq.

(Ordered on Motion to be printed.)

GENTLEMEN,

" It is my duty to communicate to you the thanks of this House, for the manner in which you have discharged a most arduous trust, on an occasion highly interesting to the honor and justice of the nation.

" The subject to which your attention has been directed, was intricate and extensive beyond example.—You have proved that it was well suited to your industry and eloquence, the exertions of which have conferred honor not on yourselves only, but on this House, whose credit is intimately connected with your own. A forcible admonition has been given on this occasion to all persons in situations of high and National trust, that they can neither be removed by distance, nor sheltered by power, from the vigilance and authority of this House, which is possessed of no privelege more important than that by which it is enabled to bring public delinquents to the bar of public justice, and thus to preserve, or rescue from dishonor, the British name and character.

" But in addressing you on this occasion, and in considering the beneficial consequences to be expected from this proceeding, it is impossible not to advert to the increased security, which the Constitution has derived in the course of it, from recognition and full confirmation of the principle, that an impeachment is not discontinued by a dissolution of Parliament; a principle essential to the privileges of this house, and to the independant and effectual administration of public justice.

" Under these impressions, suggested by the nature and importance of your trust, and by the manner in which you have discharged it, I obey, with the utmost satisfaction, the commands of this House, by stating to you their resolution,

" That the thanks of this house be given to the Members who were appointed as Managers of the impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. for their faithful management in their discharge of the trust reposed in them."

ROTTERDAM, *29th July.*

We are assured that Conde, Quesnoy, Valenciennes and Landrecy, have been obliged to surrender at discretion. The number of prisoners made upon this occasion is estimated at 18,000 men.

On the side of *Bergen op Zoom* all the environs have been laid under water. They write from that town under date 23d, that the English troops had arrived there; of whom a part had encamped in the lines of the fortress. Antwerp had been evactuated the same day, and the Austrian Commandant had retired to *Bergen-op-Zoom.*

OCTOBER 3d, [illegible]94.

Government will be under the neceſſity of sending considerable reinforcements to the West Indies to replace those carried of by ſickneſs: the news from that quarter are truly afflicting, in the month of July laſt, no leſs than *thirty four Officers died at St Domingo*—Amongſt the Number of victims, the death of Brigadier *General Smyes* is to be regretted—General John Vaughan is to replace Sir Charles Grey in the *[illegible]ntilles.*

The Marquis *Cornwallis* and *Hertford* are returned from the Continent.

It is rumoured that that the *French* design an Invasion of Ireland.

EXTRACT of a LETTER

RECEIVED, *via* BOMBAY,

" All Austrian Flanders, and the greatest " part of Brabant, is in the quiet possession of " the French—All Holland is nearly so—The " great House of HOPE, with all the principal " Merchants of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and " Enchusen, have quitted the Country—The " Salvation of Holland despended upon the " holding out of *three* Fortresses—BOIS LE " DUC, the principal of the three, surrendered on the 29th of September—the other two " cannot hold out long—Amongst the Spaniards " a Revolutionary spirit has appeared, and having lost the fertile Province of Catalonia,— " Peace is sued for, on any terms—The King " of Pruſſia, is not to blame in withdrawing " from the war—Insurrection had broke out in " his CAPITAL—and of the Troops he sent " against the Poles, two thirds have *Deserted* " and the rest are Killed—The Ruling Party in " France, are good, and moderate Men—— " PEACE must shortly ensue."

For the Major part of the European Detail which appears in the existing Courier, and for that which also appears in our Supplement of this day, comprising Intelligence of so late date as the 3d of October, we are indebted to the Bombay Papers particularly to the Bombay Courier of the 31st of January, and of the 7th of February: we have also to acknowledge several obliging communications from the foreign Gazettes, and from private Correspondence.